Nevis Heritage Project

Interim Report 2002

Elaine Morris, Roger Leech, Andrew Crosby, Tessa Machling, Bruce Williams and Jen Heathcote

with contributions by

David Barker, Emily Dodd, Rachel Heaton, and Andrew Townsend

Nevis Heritage Project, University of Southampton, United Kingdom: 2003

Published by:
The Nevis Heritage Project
University of Southampton
Avenue Campus
Highfield
Southampton
SO17 1BF
United Kingdom

Tel: (0)23 8059 2247 Fax: (0)23 8059 3032

© Copyright 2003 the individual authors and the Nevis Heritage Project, University of Southampton. All rights reserved: no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without written permission, except by educational establishments for free distribution for educational use.

ISBN 0-9545509-0-0

Printed in England

The recommended bibliographic citation for this Interim Report is:

Morris, E., Leech, R., Crosby, A., Machling, T., and Williams, B., 2003. *Nevis Heritage Project Interim Report 2002*, Southampton: The Nevis Heritage Project, University of Southampton

Previous Interim Reports will be available to download from the Internet [www.arch.soton.ac.uk/research/Nevis/Nevis.html] as follows:

Nevis Heritage Project Interim Report 2000, ISBN 0-9545509-1-9

Nevis Heritage Project Interim Report 2001, ISBN 0-9545509-2-7

The Interim Reports on the Nevis Heritage Project are intended to facilitate the rapid dissemination of results from the fieldwork and other research being undertaken as part of the project

This report was edited by Professor Roger H Leech

For further information about the Nevis Heritage Project as a whole please contact:

Dr. Elaine Morris, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton, SO17 1BJ, UK email - elm 1@soton.ac.uk

On the specific themes of the project, Andrew Crosby (A.Crosby@soton.ac.uk), Professor Roger Leech (R.Leech@soton.ac.uk) and Tessa Machling can be contacted at the same address.

CONTENTS

Content	Page No.
Introduction	6
The Nevis Heritage Project	7
CHAPTER ONE: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE	
AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION (THEME ONE)	
The prehistoric communities: the Hichmans' landscape	8
Geoarchaeology and site taphonomy	21
Pottery	25
Chipped and worked stone	26
Animal bone remains	27
References	28
CHAPTER TWO: COLONIAL FORTIFICATIONS (THEME TWO)	
Jamestown, Morton's Bay and James Fort: myth, port and fort	31
CHAPTER THREE: THE COLONIAL LANDSCAPE -	
URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES (THEME THREE)	
The early colonial settlement and landscape of Nevis and St. Kitts – An introductio	n 39
Mountravers: the 2002 excavations	42
The finds from Mountravers 2002	50
Mountravers (MTS01 and MTS02): the European ceramics	51
Geophysical investigations	52
CHAPTER FOUR: PLAIN LANGUAGE RESOURCES	
AND ACCESSIBILITY TO NEVIS HERITAGE (THEME FIVE)	56

ILLUSTRATIONS AND TABLES

Front	Cover	Illustr	atione
гюш	COVEL	musu	auons.

Top:	Theme	One -	Excavation	at Hichman'	's

Theme Two - 1810 map of Nevis showing 'Littleborough' in the position of Jamestown/Morton's Bay (PRO CO700/ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS/6). Middle left:

Theme three - Reconstruction drawing of Mountravers House Middle right:

Theme Five – Members of the local community visiting the excavations Bottom:

Illustration		Page No
Fig. 1.1:	Map of the Lesser Antilles	8
Fig. 1.2:	Map of Nevis	9
Fig. 1.3:	Map of the Hichman's site complex	10
Fig. 1.4:	Topographic survey of Hichman's	12
Fig. 1.5:	Interpretation plan derived from the resistivity survey results	14
Fig. 1.6:	Kris Strutt and Jim Summers carrying out a resistivity survey	
	at Hichman's	14
Fig. 1.7:	Kris Strutt and Steve Webbe, Nevisian surveyor at Hichman's	14
Fig. 1.8:	South facing section of testpit 10	17
Fig. 1.9:	South facing section of testpit 11	17
Fig. 1.10:	South facing section of testpit 12	17
Fig. 1.11:	South facing section of testpit 13	18
Fig. 1.12:	South facing section of testpit 14	18
Fig. 1.13:	East and south facing section of testpit 17	19
Fig. 1.14:	North facing section of testpit 18	19
Fig. 1.15:	South facing section of testpit 15	20
Fig. 1.16:	South facing section of testpit 16	21
Fig. 1.17:	Photos of staff, students and visitors to the Hichman's site	23
Fig. 2.1:	1810 map of Nevis showing 'Littleborough' in the position of	
	Jamestown/Morton's Bay	32
Fig. 2.2:	Detail from c.1703 French map of Nevis showing	
	Jamestown/Morton's Bay	32
Fig. 2.3:	1758 French map of Nevis showing 'Petit Bourg' at the location	
	of Jamestown/Morton's Bay	33
Fig. 2.4:	Detail from 1818 map of northern Nevis with a 'Pleasure House'	
	shown at Jamestown/Morton's Bay	33
Fig. 2.5:	John Johnson's Plan of St. James Fort, 1705	34
Fig. 2.6:	View of Morton's Bay/James Fort from the South West	35
Fig. 3.1:	Paris's Garden, 18 th century villa above Charlestown, from survey	
	and air photography	41
Fig. 3.2:	Paris's Garden, the steps to the veranda of the eighteenth-century villa	
	above Charlestown, former windows to the vaulted cellars on either	
	side of the steps	42
Fig. 3.3:	Upper Rawlins, Nigel Fradgley of English Heritage speaking to	
	members of NHCS on the Sunday afternoon visit to the	
	seventeenth-century plantation site	42

Fig. 3.4:	Mountravers, plantation yard, 2002: survey and excavation (solid) and from air photography (dot/dash)	43
Fig. 3.5:	Mountravers, dwelling house complex, the earliest house evidenced	15
8	by three post holes	45
Fig. 3.6:	Mountravers, the early nineteenth century house, north and south	
	elevations, drawn by Nigel Fradgely	48
Fig. 3.7:	Mountravers, the lower part of the seventeenth to eighteenth century	
	houses, two postholes for an earthfast building in the foreground	49
Fig. 3.8:	Mountravers, excavations as completed in 2002, visit from the Director	r
	of Planning, left to right: Lilpeth Richards, Stephen Metcalfe,	
	Kristopher Poole, Simon Williams, Rebecca Buckley, Laura Gadsby,	
	Lisa Barlow, Tusa Sokoni, Claire Forshaw, Vince Hubbard,	
	Rebecca Sams, Alastair Threlfall, Lester Blackett (Director of	
	Planning), Roger Leech (photograph by Bruce Williams)	49
Fig. 3.9:	Mountravers, planning and recording of the structural sequence above	
	the cellar	49
Fig. 3.10:	Mountravers, the 2002 excavations at an early stage	49
Fig. 3.11:	Upper Rawlins, the flue to the hearth beneath a single copper has	
	been blocked when a Spanish Train has been converted to a	
	Jamaica Train	49
Fig. 3.12:	Upper Rawlins, the Jamaica Train of the boiling house, a	
	modification of the earlier Spanish Train	49
Fig. 3.13:	Ceramics found at Mountravers	52
Fig. 3.14:	Processed Cottle church resistance data composite	52
Fig. 3.15:	The 2002 crew, the seventeenth-century Hermitage behind,	
	left to right: front row, Laura Gadsby, Lisa Barlow, Emily Dodd,	
	Claire Forshaw, Rebecca Sams, Rebecca Buckley, Daniel Cherry,	
	Tusa Sokoni; middle row, Tara Brett, Kristopher Poole, Rachel Heaton	,
	Alastair Threlfall, Simon Williams; back row, Andrew Townsend,	
	Roger Leech, Nigel Fradgley, Bruce Williams, Stephen Metcalfe	54
Table	1	Page No.
Table 1.1	Quantification of pottery by count for each season of fieldwork	26

INTRODUCTION

This is the third interim report of the Nevis Heritage Project. It provides a detailed summary of the discoveries, and current interpretation of those discoveries, from fieldwork and research in 2002.

It is again a great pleasure to thank all those on and off Nevis who have contributed so much to the work of the project. On Nevis we are especially grateful to the dfficers and staff of the Nevis Historical and Conservation Society, to David Robinson and his colleagues on the Executive Board, to John Guilbert, Joan Robinson, Lornette Hanley, Gennifer Broadbelt, Gail Dore, Tessa Mills and Nicholette Walter, for their unstinting support and genuine enthusiasm for all aspects of the Project. Their help and personal interest have been essential to the success of our work on Nevis. We are equally grateful to those who have supported the project as a whole, most especially Drew and Marjorie Morris, Martin Dalgleish, Vince Hubbard, and Ed and Lennie Scull. We thank collectively those whose particular contributions are also recorded more fully in the separate sections of this Interim Report.

We are also again delighted to thank members of the Nevis Island Administration for their support and assistance. We thank Mr Lester Blackett, Director of Planning, and Mr. A. F. Merchant, Director of Agriculture, for providing us with the permissions to conduct our explorations on Nevis; without their full support and encouragement the Project could not be conducted, and we are extremely grateful for their official approval. We are also most grateful to Mr Aylton Liburd for help from the Nevis Prison Farm. Amongst landowners we would like to thank Mr. Bill Pinney for permission to work at Mountravers and Mr and Mrs Cedric David for permission to work around their goat pen. David Small again deserves special mention for his encouragement of the work at Mountravers and for his sharing of so much information from his documentary work on the Pinney papers.

The management and post-excavation work could not have taken place without the full backing and finance of the Department of Archaeology (Professor David Peacock, Head of Department) and the Faculty of Arts at the University of Southampton. For Themes One and Three we must also note with considerable gratitude the support of the British Academy. For both these themes the research projects have met with success in the successive competitions launched by the British Academy in its Larger Grants Scheme.

Finally we must thank Penny Copeland for her help in the preparation and production of this report.

Elaine Morris, Roger Leech, Andrew Crosby, Tessa Machling, and Bruce Williams, June 2003

THE NEVIS HERITAGE PROJECT

Brief History of the Project

In 1995, the Government of St. Kitts-Nevis announced that it would begin to develop the Newcastle Airport on Nevis in response to demand from increasing tourism and general economic growth in the Caribbean. The plans indicated that all structures in the village of Newcastle would be demolished to facilitate this necessary development. One unusual building, which fell directly within the line of the extended runway, was the Redoubt, a colonial fortification. In response to this threat, a small team of researchers organised by the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton was quickly assembled to conduct a structural survey and archaeological excavation of the building with the aim to preserve the memory of this remnant of the historical past by archive records and photographs. The Nevis Heritage Project was created out of that experience.

Aims of the Project

The Nevis Heritage Project aims:

- to investigate the prehistoric and historic physical and social landscapes of Nevis as a sample of human history in the Lesser Antilles of the Eastern Caribbean prior to the destruction of that history by natural and human agencies
- to disseminate information about the heritage of Nevis (and St. Kitts) through a variety of publications and other media such as radio, television, exhibitions and the internet
- to train undergraduate and postgraduate students of history and archaeology in the methods needed to research the heritage of this island, and
- to involve Nevisian school children, teachers, citizens and visitors in exploring the heritage of Nevis.

Goals of the Project

The goals of the Nevis Heritage Project are:

- to raise awareness of the remarkable prehistory and history of this tiny island amongst not only the citizens of the Federation of St. Kitts-Nevis but also archaeologists and historians around the world
- to provide an impetus to make Nevis heritage a significant factor in tourism revenue
- to encourage government to improve heritage legislation and respect for the past as part of the future prosperity of the islands
- to help train the next generation of Caribbean archaeologists and heritage managers, and
- to begin the process of establishing a community heritage officer for Nevis.